

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1909.

Important Notice to Committeemen.

Notice is given to all Democratic precinct committeemen of Box Bppte county to meet at the office of Eugene Burton, in Alliance, Neb., on Saturday, Sept. 4, 1909, at 1:30 p. m., when important business will be transacted.

By order of County Chairman.

Already a demand is arising for a revision of the revised tariff.

Speaker Cannon is quoted as saying: "When Republican representatives attack me they are attacking their party."

Census reports show that the products of manufacture in the United States for the year 1905 reached a total of \$14,802,147,937 for 5,470,321 wage earners, whose produce was, therefore, worth \$2,708 per capita. These people received \$2,611,520,532 in wages, or \$479 per capita. In other words they received in wages about one-sixth of the value of their product. Of the balance a small percentage went to pay the cost of raw material and the balance went to swell the profits of the protected trusts. And the consumer paid for it all.

Besides being first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen, George Washington set them a good example by being one of the earliest advertisers. While president of the United States he patronized the advertising columns of a newspaper and much earlier than that an advertisement bearing his signature appeared in the Baltimore Advertiser (now American) offering a tract of land for sale. George Washington was a man of wisdom and as such he recognized the potency of printers' ink. His countrymen of the present day can emulate his example in this, as in other things, to their profit and advancement.

So far as its service to the public is concerned, the postoffice department of the United States government is efficient and well managed. But in at least one particular it needs a thorough house-cleaning. We refer to the arbitrary powers vested in the postmaster general—executive powers exceeding those of any other government official. It is now in the postmaster general's province to throw newspapers out of the mails or to issue a "traud order," against any business concern and effectually put it out of business, at his own caprice or at the dictation of any powerful influence which may inspire him. Such arbitrary power should not be given to any man. It makes of the postmaster general a tyrant, benevolent or otherwise, as he sees fit. It makes of him a menace to a free press and to legitimate business that does not happen to possess the favor of the powerful interests. It is dangerous to the republic for any man to hold such power.

Champ Clark, democratic house leader, has good grounds for his belief, as recently expressed, that the democratic party will have a majority in the next house of representatives, the elections for which occur in 1910. To achieve this would not be so remarkable a feat as many may suppose. The republican majority in the house has been steadily falling off in recent years. A democratic gain of only 24 seats would make the party master of the house. As Clark points out, there are 19 republican representatives whose pluralities at the last election ranged below 1,000, and 18 more whose pluralities were under 3,000. Even under ordinary circumstances these 37 districts would be debatable ground, but with the present disrepute of the republican party because of its broken tariff pledges, it will be a Herculean task for the party to hold these districts. The present spirit of discontent and revolt in republican ranks is not apt to be lessened during the next year. Rather may it reasonably be expected that, with increased tariff burdens when relief was expected and promised, the republican party will face a grave situation in the congressional elections of 1910. Mr. Clark

believes that the democrats will gain not only the 24 seats necessary to give them control of the house, but twice that many. And his belief is founded on sound and logical reasons.

"Protected" Workingmen

In the neighborhood of Pittsburgh—citadel of high protection—the nation has lately been shown an illuminating example of how high protection protects the workingman.

The Pressed Steel Car company enjoys to the extreme degree—the benefits of a high tariff. Its product is not only protected by the tariff from European competition, but it is grossly overprotected—competition is effectually shut out and the manufacturers enabled to "soak" the consumer for all the traffic will bear.

According to protection theory, therefore, the thousands of workmen of the Pressed Steel Car company should be well paid, prosperous and contented. On the contrary they have been underpaid, misused and degraded. Many have been working, and hopelessly seeking to clothe and feed a family, on wages averaging 50 to 60 cents a day. With the cost of living rising and no increase in the wages, with the promised "prosperity" to follow the election of Mr. Taft failing to show itself in their pay envelopes, with children hungry and wives half clothed, with winter approaching and no prospect for the amelioration of unbearable conditions, the men in their desperation "struck."

Of course they might as well have butted their heads against a stone wall. Strike breakers, imported from among the half starving of the four corners of the country, quickly took their places, and the state constabulary, a force of mounted police created by the legislature for just such emergencies, were soon in control of the situation. The inevitable clash occurred—a repetition of the scenes at Homestead—with several men killed and scores wounded. Martial law has practically superseded the civil process in the affected regions. The strikers are absolutely without hope. There is but one alternative—starve or go back to work under the old conditions.

To add to their distress the men and their families have been evicted from the hovels they called home. The shacks belong to the Pressed Steel Car company and that corporation does not propose to encourage strikers by furnishing them and their hungry wives and children with shelter.

Thus are shown the logical fruits of a protection that protects only the manufacturer and disregards the workingman and the consumer. The lesson is a bitter one; it has been oft repeated and still it does not seem to be learned. Some day, perhaps, the people will wake up to the sham, the fraud, the criminality of the system. Some day they will realize that the "full dinner pail," under a high tariff, is a mockery. Some day they will learn that they have been made fools of to line the pockets of the trusts. But it seems necessary that they should entail endless suffering and privation before they learn their lesson.

Bryan is Their Foe.

The Times-Democrat of New Orleans prints a dispatch from Omaha to the effect that because the brewers and whiskey interests defeated his favorite bills in the Nebraska legislature this spring, William J. Bryan has announced that he would make war upon them. He said:

"After the fall election there ought to be a conference of democrats to plan for the next year's campaigns. The liquor question is likely to be an issue. Last winter they defeated the initiative and referendum, and I feel sure they will not be permitted to do again."

When asked if he expected to take part in the fight on the liquor question Mr. Bryan answered:

"I most certainly do. For eighteen years I have been engaged in discussing other questions, but I shall do my part to keep our party from being controlled by the liquor interests."—Nebraska Issue.

Holds His Wife's Trunk

Fremont, Nebr., Aug. 27—Ernest Harlow of Alliance chose a new method of preventing his wife, Lillie, from leaving him, when he replevined the woman's trunk and had it held by officers at the Burlington passenger station in Fremont. Mrs. Harlow, accompanied by her little daughter, was hurrying east to join relatives. She claims Harlow has not been good to her and that she doesn't want to live with him again. The woman will remain in Fremont pending the disposition of the trunk case and has engaged an attorney.

LABOR'S SONG

BY JAMES A. EDGERTON

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To create the wealth men cherish;
To upbuild and bless;
To risk life, perchance to perish,
For men's happiness;
Clear the fields and plow and plant them,
That the few may bask
In the fortunes others grant them—
This is Labor's task.

Yet as God in man is waking
And his truth is known,
We have faith the day is breaking,
We shall have our own.
He on earth reigns, as in heaven.
In his name we dare
To demand as we have given—
This is Labor's prayer.



To uplift our ranks forever,
Strive for all men's good,
Weld the armies of Endeavor
Into brotherhood,
Say to each man, as his worth is,
Such shall be his claim,
Make our cause as wide as earth is—
This is Labor's aim.

Children toil through all their playtime
In a weary grind,
Through the nighttime, through the daytime,
Dwarfed in life and mind.
From their shoulders lift the burden;
Set the children free.
Give them light and joy as guerdon—
This is Labor's plea.



Wealth the few enjoy the fruit is
Of the tree of toil.
Effort is its sap; its root is
Deep in Labor's soil.
And no longer shall they own it
With no claim but greed.
They shall harvest who have grown it—
This is Labor's creed.

Nature and the laws that move her
All as equals treat.
Let the rules of man approve her
And her edicts meet.
They who make the wealth shall keep it
Under equal laws;
They who sow the grain shall reap it—
This is Labor's cause.



Give them time to breathe as freemen,
Slaves whom hunger drives,
Time to think as men and be men,
Time to live their lives,
Time for leisure, time for pleasure,
Time to know the soul,
Time to store up mental treasure—
This is Labor's goal.

We would tell our sons the story
Of the higher self,
Teach them character has glory
More than place or pelf,
Give to them a fuller vision
And a broader scope,
Make our lodges schools of reason—
This is Labor's hope.



Servants unto lords no longer,
Each with equal right,
Shares the rule and so grows stronger
With an inward might;
Thus shall come the realm of brothers
In the reign of man,
All for each and each for others—
This is Labor's plan.

Freedom spreading round the planet,
Peace the fruit thereof,
End the age of war and ban it
With the might of Love.
Go! unshackled through the nations
Speeds the world along
To diviner generations—
This is Labor's song.



NEW BASEBALL PILOTS

Changes to Be Made in Major League Teams Next Season.

O'CONNOR TO LEAD BROWNS.

St. Louis Americans Have Selected "Noisy Jack" as Manager For 1910. Cantillon Through in Washington, Brooklyn and Boston.

Baseball magnates not only are hunting for players, but they are keeping a sharp lookout for managers. One major league club (Cleveland) has already obtained a new pilot. Larry Lajole, the former leader of the Naps, having tired of the everlasting anvil chorus played by the fans and critics alike because he did not get a pennant winning combination for the Forest City, has retired to the rank of a private.

There will be new leaders in 1910 for the Washington and St. Louis and possibly the Chicago teams of the American league, and it is no certainty there will not be new commanders for the Brooklyn and Boston clubs of the National league. Possibly President Ebbets of the Superbas will allow Harry Lumley to continue another year as leader of the Brooklyn brigade, but as Charles H. canned Patsy Donovan for not getting results and as the Lestershire justice hasn't made any better showing than Donovan made the indications point to a change.

Whether Frank Chance, John McGraw, Hugh Jennings, Connie Mack or Fred Clarke could have done any better with the Boston Nationals than Harry Smith now is doing never will be known. John S. Dovey, president of the Doves, may decide to let Smith remain in control of Boston's aggregation of misfits, and then again he may pick out some former Boston player who is popular with the public and put him in command. The woods are full of athletes of this kind—Duke Farrell, Hughey Duffy and Tommy McCarthy, for example.

The new manager of the St. Louis Americans already has been selected. Jack O'Connor, better known as "Rowdy Jack," will step into the shoes of James Royal McAleer. "Sunny Jim" will not mind retiring to the peace and quietude of Youngstown, O., after eight years of service in the Mound City.

This is the last season fans on the American league circuit will have to listen to the weird coaching of Joe Cantillon. As a testimonial of their regard for keeping the Senators in last place the Washington owners intend to present to Sir Joseph a lovely set



BILL BERNHARD, MANAGER OF NASHVILLE, WHO MAY HANDLE A BIG LEAGUE CLUB.

of tinware, and he can go to Chicago and run his hotel or dash to Minneapolis and help Brother Mike run the Millers after this season. The Cantillon regime has been a first class frost.

Thus far the names of many pastimers have been mentioned as his probable successor. Those on the inside think Guy Harris White, sporting emporium proprietor, tooth puller, south-paw pitcher and substitute center fielder of the White Sox, has the best chance of landing the job.

Bill Bernhard, who was a major league pitcher for nine seasons, once loomed up as the man likely to be selected as the next manager of the Cleveland fence breakers. Undoubtedly "Strawberry Bill" has demonstrated his class as a peerless leader since he has been in command of the Nashville club of the Southern league. Last season Bernhard landed the Tennesseans in front in one of the hottest races on record. This year he has them in second place and within striking distance of the top. Bill may yet secure a berth as manager in a major league.

Unless Flieder Jones gives up the life of an Oregon timber king there will be no change in the management of the Chicago White Stockings. B. Sullivan suits Commy, and the old Roman intends to back him to the limit in getting a good team together. Thus far Comiskey has expended \$100,000 for new material for his much darned Sox. This sum does not represent actual cash, but includes players who will have to be turned over to minor league clubs in order to put through the deals that have been made.

An odd thing about the fifteen present major league pilots is that the majority of them are or were backstops. Stallings, Mack, Sullivan, Jennings, Lake, Bresnahan, Chance and Smith all have been knights of the wind pad. The one pitcher among the managers is Clarke Griffith, the infielders are Cantillon and McGraw, and the outfielders are McAleer, Clarke, Murray and Lumley.